

ENEMIES OF THE WEST.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, Talks Freely About the Policy of the Administration.

Windom, Noble and Others in Authority Only Looking Out for Eastern Interests.

Lead Mines Closing Down in Utah, Owing to the Lead Decision—A Call for a Convention.

Denver, Col., Oct. 26.—In view of the fact that Colorado is one of the largest lead and silver producing states in the world and her citizens considerably exercised over Secretary Windom's recent lead decision, Senator Wolcott was seen to-day and asked for his opinion upon the decision and its effect in the west. He said: "The decision is an unpleasant shock and a surprise to the whole mining industry of the west. Already some of the mines carrying low grade ore and heavy in lead have closed down and others are following suit. I saw the secretary in Washington last month on the subject, and certainly expected a different result, although the lobby in the interest of railroads was working and operating in old Mexico was very strong. I have hopes that congress will rectify this flagrant wrong perpetrated by the treasury department. In its general treatment of the west, however, it is on a par with the apparent policy of the present administration, as evidenced both by the president and his secretary of the interior, as well as Secretary Windom. The western country can largely take care of itself. The whole doctrine of protection rests largely on a basis of enlightened and patriotic selfishness, and the mining states will begin to question the policy of protecting eastern industries when its own are ignored."

Utah Mines Will Close.

The blow struck on our lead mining industry by the false security of the treasury takes sudden and severe effect, says the Salt Lake Tribune. It crushes immediately the operations of the two largest distillative lead companies in Utah, and they will be obliged to shut down. The Lead Mining company, of Bingham, and the Brooklyn employ directly and indirectly over 300 men. Their product should yield a revenue of some \$10,000 monthly. But the immediate effect of Secretary Windom's ruling is to not only destroy that revenue, but to make an actual deficit in the operations of these companies. Six hundred tons of ore, produced at a cost of \$15 per ton, have to be sold for \$12.75. The company cannot stand the sort of a balance sheet, and on the 1st of the coming month will be obliged to shut down and discharge all employees except three or four watchmen. It is a severe blow to the industry of the state, and will also have consequences more far-reaching than the mere cessation of industry in two great producers, for the lack of the ore hinders the market for these companies will seriously cripple and reduce the smelting activity of this valley. But no one can blame the local manager of these companies, Mr. N. T. Treweek, for the action he has taken. The blame will have to rest where it belongs, on a secretary of the treasury who refuses not only to carry out the principles on which this administration was elected, and through which he holds office, but who violates the provision of law, departing from the usages and precedents of his office in order to make his despotic conduct the more pronounced. His action has injured the lead industry of Utah, and Utah men will not fail to trace their calamities directly to Secretary Windom.

It is probable that this great and distressing shut-down will be followed by others, and in due aggregate will stagnate Utah's mining industry in general, leaving nothing but exceptional concerns as the Ontario, Italy and others whose lead product is not their life.

Lithero the companies now shutting down have sold no ore except on a four-cent basis; the smelters at Denver, Omaha and Pueblo taking it at that rate for its excellent quality. It is many fold greater than the treasury department would do our home lead producers justice; but now that rate is no longer available; the highest treasury official says our miners must compete with sixty cents a day for the ore, and the price of lead ore comes down accordingly. The result is a compulsory shut-down, as recited above.

In regard to the capital invested, of which so many hands are made, the companies named have a plant which stands them at about \$400,000, and this is but the investment of two allied companies. The aggregate of home capital affected by this ruling is many fold greater than that which served, counting the border smelters at the full value as enhanced by this decision. It is altogether a most wanton and indefensible outrage upon American lead miners.

The companies that are now shutting down have spent large sums in improvements and machinery the present season, expecting the favorable decision they had a right to; but they are betrayed in the hands of their friends, and the expenditures are found to be a vain outlay. The outlay for them and for other mainly lead producers holds no promise. A cessation of work means practically an abandonment of their property.

Call for a Convention.

Governor White has received the following from Salt Lake: SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 25.—Governor B. F. White, Helena, M. T.: Sir—A convention of American ore producers, smelters, refiners, dealers and transporters and those interested in the prosperity of the mining industry, will be held at the headquarters of the Utah Ore Producers Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 29th day of November, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

First.—To decide upon ways and means to gain by united action the protection of the great lead mining industry to which it is by law entitled, but which is withheld from it by the recent ruling of the treasury department.

Second.—To consult and determine what united action shall be taken by the lead mining states and territories with regard to the national silver convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of November.

We are all aware that the ruling of the treasury department, if persisted in, will be fatal to our industry, but we are also confident that we can, by united and judicious action, obtain a just protection for lead mining. To attain this end unity of action is essential.

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WESTERN RAILWAY DEALS.

Probable Combine Between the Union Pacific's Kansas Division and Chicago & Alton.

Remored Close Traffic Arrangement Between the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk.

Mr. Villard to Carry the War Into the Enemy's Camp and Rivals to be Closely Watched.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—The Evening News says: Vice-President Holcomb, with reference to the Northwestern-Vanderbilt-Union Pacific deal, says that the agreement is limited to ten years in every particular, not excepting the Omaha & Republican Valley, as in the dispatches. He also says that under the new arrangement the Union Pacific would furnish 50 per cent of the rolling stock required in the through service and that no contract with the Palace Car company would be affected. The Union Pacific will continue to run Pullman cars and the Northwestern will continue its Wagner cars. There is much speculation as to what the Union Pacific intends to do with the Kansas division, as it is not included in the agreement. It is reported on good authority that the Kansas division is the key to another arrangement which means the making of a similar agreement with the Chicago & Alton. Vice-President Holcomb would not deny that a traffic arrangement, including the Kansas division and the Alton, was pending, but said that nothing definite in this direction had been accomplished. It is thought that the Alton will be included in the combination, together with the Kansas division, at an early date.

NEWS FROM SAMOA.

Removal of Trouble on the Island Confirmed by Late Advances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Associated Press correspondent at Apia, under date of Oct. 9, confirms the election of Mataafa as king of Samoa by the chiefs of the various districts. It was expressly provided that Mataafa should serve as king only until the agreement entered into by the three foreign powers should go into effect; then, if necessary, a new election would be held. Mataafa's followers did not signify their assent to the election. The correspondent states a number of Mataafa's followers on the island of Savaii made an attack on some of Mataafa's followers. Mataafa's chiefs decided to punish them for this action, and one hundred warriors left Apia in search of Savaii. The departure of the warriors for Savaii makes certain that a battle occurred on that island as reported in the cable dispatches yesterday.

When the news of the attack was received Mataafa's advisers decided to place the blame for the trouble occurred to demand that the guilty parties be delivered to him. The correspondent adds: The excitement has been increased here by the fact that 190 of Mataafa's followers have been killed. It is not unlikely that the expedition to Savaii, their intention is to burn the houses of Mataafa's men, if the parties who attacked their friends are not given up peacefully. It is not unlikely that the expedition to Savaii, their intention is to burn the houses of Mataafa's men, if the parties who attacked their friends are not given up peacefully. It is not unlikely that the expedition to Savaii, their intention is to burn the houses of Mataafa's men, if the parties who attacked their friends are not given up peacefully.

BIDDING FOR CRUISERS.

A Baltimore Firm Makes the Lowest Offer to Build.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Bids were opened at the navy department at noon in the second endeavor to secure satisfactory proposals for the construction of three 2,000-ton cruisers, authorized by the act of congress, Sept. 7, 1888. The bids did not include the armament or equipment. The five bids are as follows: Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for one cruiser, \$775,000; for two, \$1,450,000; for three, \$2,204,000, or \$734,667 each. N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co., New York, for one cruiser, \$674,000. Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, for one cruiser, \$625,000; for two, \$1,225,000. This bid was the lowest. Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., for one cruiser, \$675,000; for two, \$1,350,000; for three, \$2,025,000. Harrison Loring, Boston, one cruiser, \$674,000.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

Liverman Dean Tells About the Hiring of a Bully.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Cronin trial was resumed this morning and the evidence continued, showing the character of the wounds and the cause of death.

After Mr. Moore had testified at great length and minutely as to the wounds of Dr. Cronin's body, the defense moved to exclude his testimony on the ground that he had read a verbatim report of the trial made by the Associated Press in this morning's papers, which gave the testimony of Dr. Egbert. They argued the physician read this, knowing he was to testify, and that the order of court excluded witnesses while testimony was being taken, yet the reading of testimony had precisely the same effect. Judge McCormick held it was beyond his power to remedy the matter and overruled the motion.

Pat Dinan, the lively stable keeper, then testified that he had seen the two prisoners, engaged a horse and buggy for a friend on the day Cronin was murdered. This friend came in the evening and took out a white horse and a buggy. The next morning he cautioned the witness not to say anything about his connection with the matter as it was known he and Cronin were not good friends and might get him (Conch) into trouble. This is the horse and buggy in which Cronin was carried to his death.

Mr. Halford Tired Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Washington special to the Herald says the statement is made on excellent authority that Elijah Halford has tendered his resignation as private secretary to President Harrison.

The reason given is that Halford is broken down physically. His successor, rumor says, will be D. S. Alexander, of Buffalo, formerly fifth auditor of the treasury department, but at present district attorney for the northern district of New York.

Petroleum on the Rise.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Enthusiasm again prevailed at the Petroleum exchange to-day and oil reached the highest point since June 10, 1885. As it advanced point by point the bulls made the exchange ring. The highest point reached to-day was 107 1/2. The lower limit was on the seventh, when it stood at 98 1/2, making the range for the week 9 cents. The market fell again this afternoon and finally closed at 106.

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THE PAN-AMERICANS.

The Excursionists Visit the Corn Palace and Then on to Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—The Pan-American excursion reached here this morning. The local reception committee escorted the party to the opera house, where Mayor Cleland and Gov. Larabee welcomed the guests and introduced Senator Allison who made a speech.

Senator Silva, of Columbia, replied in a cordial address of thanks for the reception. He was followed by Hon. John A. Kasson. The delegates then visited the corn palace. At 11 o'clock the train left for Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—All the American excursionists arrived here this afternoon enroute from St. Louis. The visitors for the first time saw the North American Indian upon his native plains. The train stopped at the little station of Pender, and a hundred or more of the residents were on hand, while on one side of the depot was pitched a cluster of Indian tepees. Grazing near by was a drove of bronchos and in the foreground was a band of Winnebago and Omaha Indians. They inspected the tourists with considerable curiosity and Chief Four Walker insisted on shaking hands with everybody; then the band formed a circle about a big drum and a signal from the chief gave an exhibition of an Indian dance. After this the journey was resumed. The party stopped at Florence, five miles out of Omaha, and inspected the new water works, after which they went to the stock yards, where they were met by the local reception committee by Gov. Thayer and Mayor Broeth. The excursionists attended the theatre this evening and will rest to-morrow, leaving Monday morning for Des Moines.

THE TURNERS AND HOWARDS.

Each Side Tells Its Story of the Bitter Kentucky Feud.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—Judge Lewis is in possession of the Harlan court house. He has sixty-five well armed men and is confident of capturing Howard and his party. An account of the feud has been received here giving the stories of both sides. How-land claims the killing originated in the killing in self-defense of Robert Turner in 1882, and that Wilson Howard, under indictment for killing William Turner in a quarrel ensuing, cannot get a fair trial and, therefore, resists arrest. Turner, represented by Judge Lewis, claims that Robert and William Turner were murdered without provocation and Wilson Howard must be brought to trial. The Howards greatly enjoyed the trial and the Lewis side can secure justice at last. Judge Lewis is not a relative of the Turners and was drawn into the fight only in the discharge of his duty.

WANTED HIS MONEY.

Attack by a Seaman Upon British Officials at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—James Finch, a British seaman, made an assault with a revolver on English Consul Donohue and Vice-Consul Moore to-day. He first attempted to shoot Moore, but the cartridge did not explode. He then turned the weapon on the consul and fired, but the bullet missed its mark. Finch was then overpowered. He was formerly a boatswain on the British ship Amazon, but was discharged because he was too ill to accompany the vessel when it sailed last month. He claimed there was money due him, and he frequently called at the consulate. He was told to-day the money had been sent to London because he had failed to comply with certain rules, and this led to the shooting.

After a Crooked Venetian.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—Governor Cooper, of Colorado, to-day issued a requisition to the governor of California, for the return to this city of J. Dickson Price. Price was drawn as a venetian on the famous Conner-Marsball case, wherein the defendants charged conspiracy to rob the Rio Grande express. It being discovered that a number of venetians had been tampered with, the entire price was discharged by the court, when Price skipped and he had failed to comply with certain rules, and this led to the shooting.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Judge Arthur T. Reeve, chief of the seed division of the agricultural department, died yesterday afternoon.

Alexander Somerville, chief of the money order division of the postoffice department, died yesterday.

DESPERATE REPUBLICANS.

Latest Scheme of the Conspirators to Prevent a Hearing of the Mandamus Case.

Additional Affidavits Showing the Fraudulent Grounds for the Tunnel Contest.

Butte Republicans H-py at the Prospect of Sanders and Hersfield Being Defeated—Bernard's Escape.

BUTTE, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Concerning the election case which will come up in mandamus proceedings Monday, there is a report to-night that a change of venue will be asked by the republicans on the ground that Judge DeWolfe is an interested party. The republicans refuse to confirm or deny this report. Bernard's presence in the city cannot be discovered. He is not at any of the hotels, and has not been. Parties in from the Homestake tunnel say they saw nothing of him there.

The republicans in Butte are disgusted with Seligman and Hersfield for sending such a man over here, and they deny with some warmth that he has been brought back again. The democrats of Silver Bow, relying upon the law and the facts, await the issues of Monday's proceedings with equanimity. There is general confidence in Judge DeWolfe's decision.

Further affidavits in proof of the crooked work of the republican agents in securing manufactured evidence are made public to-day. Contractor Nugent, who was mentioned in these dispatches a day or two ago as one of the men improperly approached, makes the following statement under oath: Territory of Montana, county of Silver Bow, ss.

W. F. Nugent, a witness of lawful age, being duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says: I am a contractor under Greene and Keefe on the Butte and Gallatin branch railroad work. Within the time required by law I registered in Jefferson county, Montana, at the registry office at the Dead Woman's ranch, and on the 1st day of October, 1889, at the election held upon the said day, I voted at the "Kitty O'Brien" precinct in Jefferson county. Some days after the election and before the meeting of the canvassing board in Silver Bow county, Montana territory, while at my camp in Jefferson county about one mile and a quarter east of the Homestake tunnel, I was approached and addressed by a business man in Butte, a republican, whom I know well, but whose name for business reasons I do not desire to give at this time. He asked me if I was making any money out of my contract. I said that I was not. He said that he knew of a scheme by which, if I would go into it, I could make lots of money. I asked him what contract he referred to. He meant some new contract, and he said that he did not mean any contract that he meant politics. He then explained to me fully that the republicans of Silver Bow county were much dissatisfied with the result of the election, and that they had a great many prominent republicans had "big money" bet on the election in Silver Bow county, which they would lose unless they could be changed to the number of the county officers who were then in office would see their offices if the vote was not changed. He said that if the republicans could get evidence enough to throw out the tunnel precinct No. 34, that it would elect John Lloyd and other republicans in Silver Bow county, and besides would elect a republican legislature. He said the Tunnel precinct was the precinct they were after; that that was the reason they had come to Butte. He said that he had mentioned my name to several republicans in Butte as a man who had taken but little interest in politics, and who from knowledge of the men and the tunnel superintendent and the work of the work would be able to get upon an inside track very easily, and would be able to do good work of the kind required. He told me that it was a good scheme, and that there was money in it for me. I said that all the conversation we had until after dinner that day. After dinner we began talking again, and he told me that if I would take the job and get the evidence that would throw out the tunnel precinct No. 34, that I could get a thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or even as high as (\$3,000), three thousand dollars if I wanted it; that the republicans had plenty of money, and that they were no object to the republicans of precinct No. 34 could be thrown out by them. I said that that was lots of money, and he said: "Well, what will you do?" I said: "I'll see about it." He went away then, and he has not been back since. He was at the west end of the Homestake tunnel in company with Henry Bernard and F. Congdon. I did not enter into his scheme, as I was not in that business.

DISGUISED AS A WOMAN.

Colorado Officials Think They Have the Only Original Tascott.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—Quite a sensation was created this afternoon at Berthoud, a small village fifty miles north of here. Three weeks ago a lady arrived at that place with all the appearance of being highly educated and conducted herself in such a modest and pleasing way that she soon won several admirers, and had it not been for the keen and watchful eye of the city marshal there, there would no doubt have been a wedding in high life before the winter was over; but the marshal played the detective, and as a consequence to-day the young lady was given a suit of men's clothes and told to wear them until she could prove beyond a doubt that she was not a man. The strange part of it is that the woman, or rather man, greatly resembles Tascott, the Chicago murderer. He will be held until the chief of police of that city can be consulted.

Believes He Is Tascott.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Chief Woods, after having a long talk with the man in custody, is more than ever convinced that he is Tascott, the murderer of Snell, though the prisoner denies it in a sort of half-hearted way. He was photographed to-day, and the photograph of the photograph of the supposed Tascott from Philadelphia before sending a man.

Robbed a Railway Officer.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 26.—Masked robbers entered the Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific office last night, held up the agent and robbed the office of \$2,000. They escaped.

LIFE WAS THE FORFEIT.

M. A. Wilson, Northern Pacific Agent at Butte, Blows His Brains Out.

The Old Story of Reckless Dissipation and a Shortage in His Accounts.

The 8-p of a Friend Mistaken for the Tread of An Officer Precipitates the Deed.

BUTTE, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—M. W. Wilson, ticket seller in the Northern Pacific telegraph office in this city, committed suicide at 12 o'clock to-day. The cause of the deed was that he had been drinking and gambling for the last three nights. Nothing was suspected by his employers, however, as he showed up at the office sober each morning. It was part of his job to forward the receipts for ticket sales to St. Paul every day by draft, and he neglected to do this for the last three days. Last night Wilson was drinking and playing cards at the Mint. At 9 o'clock he was taken to his room at the corner of Wyoming and Granite streets and put to bed. Later he got up, dressed and went to Jack Dowd's gambling house on lower Main street, where he played faro until 2 o'clock, losing about \$1,000. Not having that much money he gave checks on the First National and Clark & Larabee's banks to the extent of about \$900. Having played in the house before, his credit was considered good, and the checks were accepted.

Wilson went home at 2 o'clock and went to bed. He rose at 8:30 and went to the Northern Pacific office, taking his place as usual. When General Agent McCall came down shortly after a representative of the First National bank told him of Wilson's checks in favor of Jack Dowd being thrown out, and a message was sent from Clark & Larabee's bank, asking him to come down at once. Wilson heard the message and turned pale.

Mr. McCall was informed of the situation and hurried back to his office and asked Wilson if he was in trouble. Wilson said he was not. Mr. McCall then asked to see the memorandum book which contained the account of moneys received for tickets and drafts forwarded. Wilson handed the book to him, and Mr. McCall at once saw that the money for the last three days, amounting to about \$500, had not been forwarded. Wilson admitted this to be a fact and said that he would go and buy the drafts at once and send the money to St. Paul. Realizing that Wilson did not have the money, and wishing to befriend him, Mr. McCall rushed among Wilson's friends and shortly found enough responsible parties who were willing to sign notes to make the deficit good.

He then went to look for Wilson, but could not find him. Becoming alarmed, he found P. L. Foster, Wilson's roommate, and told him to find Wilson at once, and tell him his difficulty with the Northern Pacific could be settled without exposure. Foster went to the room and as he laid his hand on the doorknob to enter he heard the shot that ended Wilson's life.

Wilson had walked about the streets and talked with some of his friends in his usual manner. He purchased a draft at the First National bank for \$100.50. This was afterwards found on his person. He then went to his room, undressed and laid down in his bed. He evidently drank a quantity of chloroform, as an empty chloroform bottle was found on his washstand. It is thought that he mistook the coming of his roommate for the approach of an officer, and as the poison had not had time to take effect, he chose a speedier means, shooting himself through the head with a 38 calibre revolver, the bullet entering just over the right ear. He breathed for about half an hour, but was unconscious.

Wilson was 33 years of age and unmarried. He came here three years ago from Woodstock, Canada, where his people still reside. He was first employed by the Montana Union, but has been Northern Pacific ticket seller for two years. He was popular in society, and bore a good reputation for honesty and sobriety. His fall has been very rapid, and was unknown even to many of his friends. In addition to the draft mentioned above, \$98.70 in money was found on his person, and pay checks amounting to \$66.70. Telegrams have been sent to his relatives east, and the body will be forwarded to Canada for interment.

THE ELKHORN CO. SUSTAINED.

Secretary Noble Refuses to Reverse a Department Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Secretary Noble, in a decision rendered to-day, denies the motion of A. F. Bright and Nicholson for a review of the departmental decision of March 15, 1889, in the case of Bright & Nicholson against the Elkhorn Mining Co., in which is involved a valuable mineral interest made by said company for the A. M. Hotter lode claim, located near Elkhorn, Mont. The former decision of the department sustaining the entry is adhered to.

Outlaw Burrows Corralled.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A special Sheriff Morris, of Blount county, Ala., with a posse, cornered Burrows, the outlaw, and his gang near Oneonta last evening. A desperate fight ensued, and Deputy Sheriff Adenton and citizen Penn Woodward, of the sheriff's posse, were killed. Burrows escaped to the swamp where he is surrounded.

To Fight Mahone.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 26.—The independent republicans have nominated an anti-Mahone slate as follows: Governor, John F. Leade, of Rockingham; lieutenant-governor, Park Agnew, of Alexandria; attorney-general, C. A. Hermann, of Montgomery.

Robinson the Swindler.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—An examination shows the shortage in the accounts of ex-Register G. P. Robinson, of Brown university, son of President Robinson, exceeded \$16,000 and over fifty cases of falsification of accounts.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—An examination shows the shortage in the accounts of ex-Register G. P. Robinson, of Brown university, son of President Robinson, exceeded \$16,000 and over fifty cases of falsification of accounts.

Robbed a Railway Officer.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 26.—Masked robbers entered the Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific office last night, held up the agent and robbed the office of \$2,000. They escaped.

After a Crooked Venetian.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—Governor Cooper, of Colorado, to-day issued a requisition to the governor of California, for the return to this city of J. Dickson Price. Price was drawn as a venetian on the famous Conner-Marsball case, wherein the defendants charged conspiracy to rob the Rio Grande express. It being discovered that a number of venetians had been tampered with, the entire price was discharged by the court, when Price skipped and he had failed to comply with certain rules, and this led to the shooting.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Judge Arthur T. Reeve, chief of the seed division of the agricultural department, died yesterday afternoon.

Alexander Somerville, chief of the money order division of the postoffice department, died yesterday.